

Hughes Goes to Brazil As Envoy of New Pan-Americanism

Trip to Rio de Janeiro to Adjust Ties and Trade With the Republic to the South

By John Barrett

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WHEN Secretary Hughes sails next Thursday for Rio de Janeiro he will go on a mission of far greater importance than this country realizes. The future of Pan-American friendship and commerce will be strongly influenced by it. It may determine whether the United States of America and the United States of Brazil are always to stand shoulder to shoulder as friendly allies in maintaining the permanent solidarity of the Western Hemisphere for world peace and progress and for that high civilization of which both republics are powerful exponents.

While the Secretary is proceeding to Rio de Janeiro on a complimentary visit and to represent President Harding and the United States Government and people at the opening of the exposition celebrating one hundred years of Brazilian independence, he is actually a special envoy of the new Pan-Americanism. This means that kind of cooperation among all the American republics which will be for the best interests of every one of them, with no favoritism or ascendancy for one country.

To-day the United States of America is the most populous, prosperous and powerful of all the twenty-one American republics which constitute the Pan-American Union. Brazil is the second most populous American republic. Whether it is the second most prosperous and powerful might be disputed by Argentina. It is not intended to argue that question here. There is, however, a far-reaching truth in the fact that, with the United States and Brazil working together, Pan-American solidarity is assured.

United States Faces Critical Era With Latin America

Without a thorough understanding between these two powerful governments and peoples the whole Pan-American structure might come tumbling down. In its ruins would be found the wreck of vast potentialities for hemisphere and world progress which exists in the united force of all the American countries and peoples working together with a common sympathy and a common purpose.

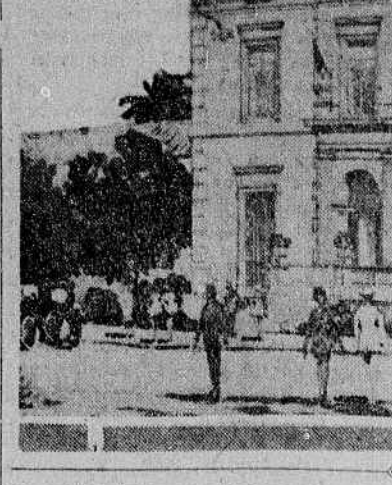
Unfortunately the American people are so occupied to-day with the dis-

turbed conditions of society in our own country which has found destructive expression in the coal and railway strikes, and are so interested, as far as international affairs are concerned, in the troubled economic and political conditions of Europe, that they do not grasp that the United States is facing a critical new era in its relations, both political and commercial, with Latin America.

The situation is so pregnant with serious possibilities for good or bad that the visit of Secretary Hughes to Brazil may be the deciding influence in favor of or against the continued leadership of the United States in Pan-American activities along lines accepted and applauded by all of its sister American republics. This does not mean the leadership of self-assumed authority, but one which the other nations will gladly stand for if that responsibility is placed on the United States because they themselves want it to be so and because no one of the other American republics can accept it with the assured approval of all of them. The United States must lead in Pan-American activities, through, first, the choice of a majority of the other American countries, and, second, through its inherent qualities of leadership. It is plain from what Secretary Hughes says and does that this is his attitude.

Of such a wise policy the Secretary of State stands as the chief representative of the Administration supported by the attitude of the American people. He is following in the footsteps of one of his great predecessors, Elihu Root, whose visit to South America in 1906, while Secretary of State, did more than any other influence in long years to inaugurate a great new era of Pan-American good understanding, solidarity and co-operation.

Mr. Root went to South America strongly backed by President Roosevelt at a time when the Pan-American boat was rocking in the backwash of the Panama storm. It was a grave question then whether the idea of the Pan-American Union should continue or cease to be a powerful influence for the co-operation of all the nations and peoples of the Western Hemisphere. By his speeches in every important South American capital and his heart-to-heart conferences with the statesmen of each republic he accomplished more for the removal of distrust and to prepare the way for a big revival of Pan-American accord and Pan-American trade than had been accomplished by any man since Secretary



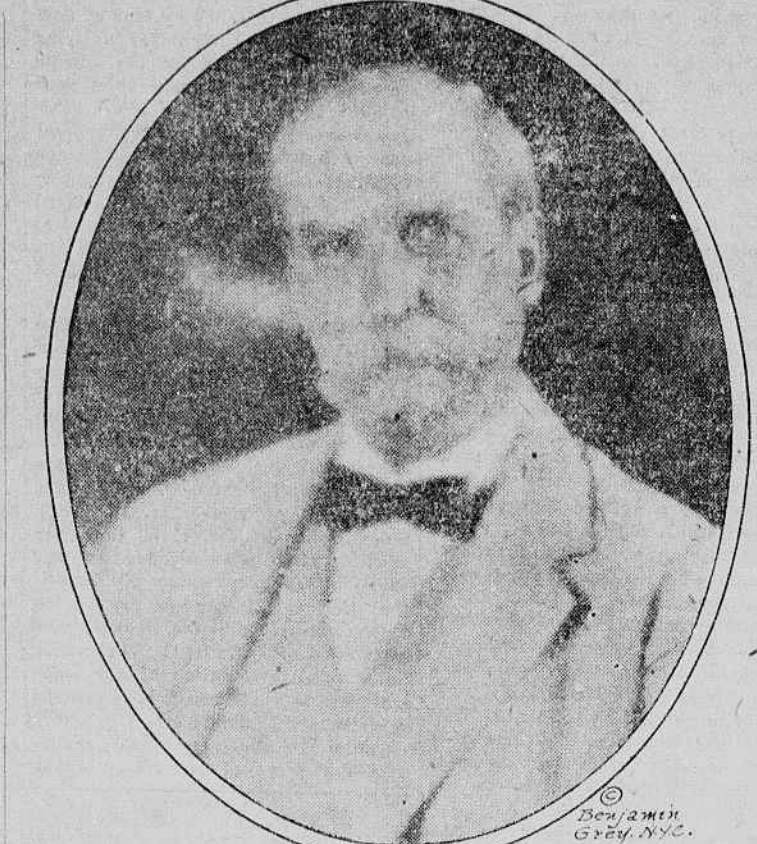
The U. S. Building at the Brazilian Exposition

tary Blaine, who presided over the first Pan-American conference at Washington in 1889-90. Blaine had inaugurated a new spirit of Pan-American operation, which had no other great advocate in the post of Secretary of State since the time of Henry Clay and the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine.

Another Impetus Needed To Strengthen Friendship

Now, sixteen years after Root's memorable trip, another impetus is required to push Pan-Americanism forward to a position of permanent strength that will last through the long years to come. Not that Pan-Americanism has waned since the days of Root, but that it has gradually grown, with occasional setbacks, some of which are even strong in their influence to-day, until it requires from the present Secretary of State that added support which any big policy or principle demands when its opportunities and responsibilities have largely expanded. Every great forward movement has to go through its trials. It must experience serious difficulties because it has a serious significance for the welfare of nations and people. Like all world movements of an effort-making and far-reaching character, affecting the relations, standing, policies and prosperity of mighty peoples, Pan-Americanism has its vigorous assailants, and even violent enemies. Otherwise everybody would be suspicious of it, and it might fail or fall through its own too highly lauded good quality.

Secretary Hughes is in an exceptional position, official and personal, to promote wisely and surely the cause of Pan-Americanism. No Secretary of State since Root has so completely enjoyed the confidence and respect of the



The photograph is a reproduction of the architect's drawing of the official U. S. government building now being constructed at Rio de Janeiro for the Centennial Exposition. It is of permanent construction and will serve as the American Embassy after the exposition. Frank L. Packard, of Columbus, is the architect and Dwight P. Robinson & Co., Inc., are the constructors. Below is Secretary of State Hughes, America's envoy to the exposition.

principal Latin-American governments and people. This has had signal proof in the influence which he has successfully exerted in the settlement of the

serious controversy between Chile and Peru. Up to the time of the recent Washington conference, this was the chief menace to Pan-American solidarity. Everything that he has said or done since he became Secretary of State has impressed Latin America with his wisdom, fairness and genuine desire to do the right thing. Some Latin American statesmen and editors do not agree with all he has said and done, but they express respect for him and honor him. They recognize that he is a great international, as well as national statesman, and that he never would stoop to do a voluntary injustice to any Latin-American country. Even in Mexico, despite the fact that the Mexican Government and people may not be pleased with his delay in advising the immediate recognition of their government, one hears from Mexico no influential reflection on his high purpose and his honesty of attitude.

As far as Mexico is concerned there is, in fact, probably no man in the United States more anxious than he to recognize that country, but he must first be convinced that recognition will come about along lines that will mean the best good for both Mexico and the United States.

To-day there are only a few real disturbing influences in the Pan-American family, and yet there are dangers that must be recognized. These difficulties are all capable of adjustment under the wise guiding influence of Secretary Hughes. They include the Mexican problem; the unsatisfactory situation in Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua, where armed forces are still present but will be removed as soon as Secretary Hughes believes that the best interests of these countries will be subserved; the crisis in Cuba where he is doing everything in his power, through the agency of General Crowder, to strengthen the government and avoid any kind of armed intervention by the United States. There are

European Nations and Japan Are Busy Getting Firm Footing in the Country

lesser problems to be adjusted in Panama and Central America, but they do not in any way seriously menace Pan-American accord.

The proposed new tariff bill, on the eve of being passed by the Congress, is unpopular in Latin America and may, if long continued, seriously hamper Pan-American commerce, which is a vital part of Pan-Americanism. But the Latin American statesmen and press are aware that the tariff is largely shaped in this country by local political conditions and influences, and not by thought or purpose of hurting any Latin-American country or all Latin America. Our tariff laws, good or bad, do not pick out purposely our sister American republics as special objects of adverse duties more than they do the countries of Europe and Asia.

Perhaps the greatest problem that Pan-Americanism now faces, and one which Secretary Hughes will at once recognize when he arrives in Rio de Janeiro, is the tremendous and unrelenting effort that is being openly made in commercial and other ways by the leading European countries and Japan to strengthen their commerce and influence throughout the Latin American countries. It is not meant that they are doing anything which they have not a right to do, but that they are doing many things which have the effect of lessening both the influence and commercial leadership of the United States. They are leaving no effort neglected to strengthen their position. They intend not only to recover what they lost during the World War, but to go far beyond what they had achieved before the war in influence and commerce.

The Brazilian centennial exposition is an illustration of this situation. Nearly all the countries which are interested politically and commercially in the future of Latin America are making more elaborate exhibits in Rio de Janeiro than is the United States, despite the fact that our government appropriated \$1,000,000 for its participation. Although our government is very thrifty and is using a large part of this appropriation in constructing a permanent building for its own governmental exhibit, which will be used after the exposition as an embassy, all of the exhibits of American manufacturers will be housed in an unimposing structure built by private capital.

It was a serious mistake that the United States did not include in its appropriation a generous provision for a notable temporary pavilion, in which

could be seen the big and comprehensive display of all kinds of American manufactured and export products.

Need of Publicity Drive Is Realized Too Late

Then, again, it is a source of profound regret that this appropriation made no provision for a far-reaching official publicity campaign throughout the United States and Latin America which would have benefited both the United States and Brazil by awakening widespread interest in the exposition, its meaning to the United States and Brazil and the development of Pan-American friendship and commerce.

A wonderful opportunity for unselfish service has in this way been lost for America to learn the attitude of the Brazilian government and people and win the admiration of other Latin-American countries and people. The United States commission in charge of the United States participation has done everything possible under the limits of the appropriation, but to-day, despite its best efforts, there is very little widespread interest throughout the United States or Latin America in the actual participation of the United States. The exposition should have been the inspiration to educate the American people to the importance of Brazil and all Latin America in the future Pan-American relations and commerce of the United States and to make our people realize the greatness, potentiality, wealth and resources of Brazil, not only as a country of Pan-America, but as a friend of the United States. The fault and blame in this matter do not rest with the State Department, but with those who framed the original bill.

All this means that Secretary Hughes himself must be the one big exhibit, so to speak, of the United States at the Brazilian exposition. He must also be the one chief influence at Rio de Janeiro to promote Pan-Americanism and Pan-American commerce. By his presence there, his speeches, his conferences with the Brazilian statesmen and by the effect on himself of what he sees and hears he will be the chief central figure of our participation. He will achieve results that will do more than the United States building and our private exhibits to make that participation a success.

And to make sure of a royal, peaceful welcome he sails Thursday, not on a battleship, as have done former Secretaries of State, but on the good ship Pan-America, of the Shipping Board.

Social

Service of the Fascisti

M. Gino Arias recently lectured before the Law Faculty of Paris on the history of economical science in Italy and France. Asked by a Parisian journalist about Fascism, the Italian professor replied:

"Fascism has saved Italy from the communistic revolution! No one who is not blind or of bad faith can deny its glory.

"It was on the day, after the legislative elections of 1919. During the electoral period the campaign meetings had furnished occasion for unheard of acts of violence. No candidate who was not revolutionary, who would not consent to extol the doings in Russia, had been able to open his mouth. They carried on openly a communistic and anti-patriotic propaganda. The victory in the war was decided, the principles of order, the rights of property, the authority of the police were denied. In the streets soldiers and officers were insulted; the mutilated veterans of the war were scoffed at, sometimes jostled; the overthrow of social order was preached with impunity; anarchy was exalted.

"This led, during the summer of 1920, to the seizing of factories by the workmen, to the invasion of the southern Italian lands by the peasants. The government was powerless; there was no longer force or authority. M. Giotelli, in reply to the interpellation reproaching him for his weakness, said clearly in the Senate that: To stop the movement would deluge Italy with fire and blood; and the old statesman did not feel the courage to do so.

"What M. Giotelli's prudence and humanitarianism were unable to do, a party has done. A party born spontaneously, instantly of the conscience of a people feeling itself young and strong, and which would not succumb to disaster, to famine, to folly or carnage. Fascism was born in the provinces of Romagna and Emilia, where all the powers were concentrated in the revolutionary party.

cannot be too much deplored. Italy owes to this 'phenomenon' the evolution and spring-tide of her politics. It will owe to it the collaboration of the non-revolutionary socialists with the government, if, as is very likely, this principle very soon triumphs."

"Do you think," asked a reporter, "that the country has cause to rejoice at this?"

"Indeed it has; if the Socialists come to power with reasonable ideas; if they really aspire to 'collaborate' and not to exercise a tyranny that could not be tolerated by national parties."

Mr. Arias, besides, observed that in almost all democratic states the Socialists participate in the government, and the country has no cause to complain of it.

Bureaucratic Germany

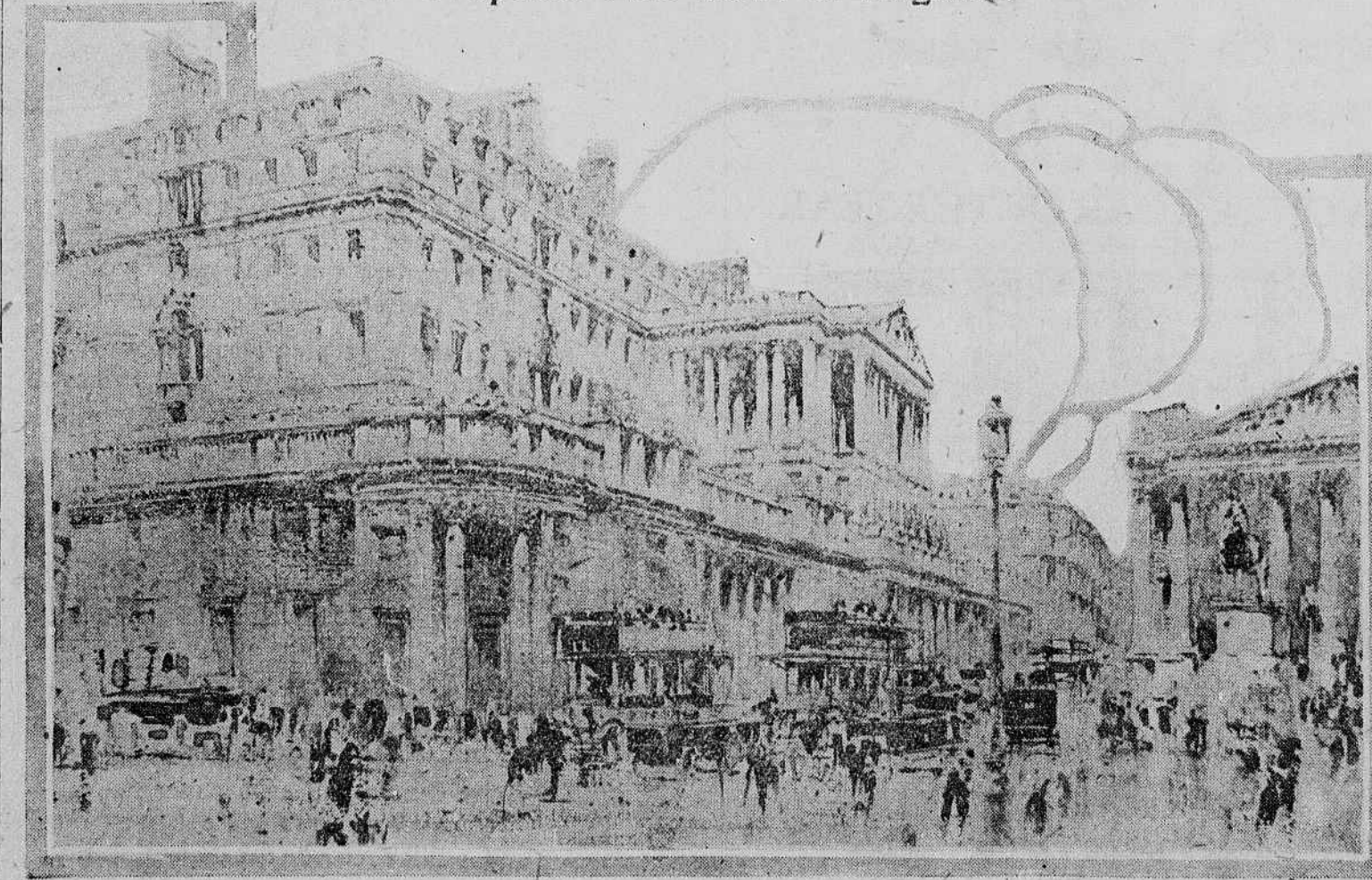
According to a statistical report of the Minister of Finance of the German Reich there are 1,557,786 officeholders of various ranks employed by the Reich at the expense of the taxpayers. To-day they cost 44,333,000,000 marks (to-morrow, of course, much more). A simple division in the conjunctural figure of Germany's total population of 60,000,000 shows there is one official to every thirty-nine Germans, and that every German (inclusive of babies and old men) has to pay an average of 660 marks annually for officeholders. But the officials of the Reich are only a part of the German bureaucracy. If to these be added all the provincial, municipal, communal employees such completed statistics would probably show that there is one official to every dozen Germans, and that every German has to spend one-tenth of his income for the beloved bureaucracy.

Was Marcus Aurelius a Persecutor?

Under the reign of the philosopher, Marcus Aurelius, were the Christians persecuted? After Renan, Linsmayer and Allard have charged the memory of that Emperor with this infamy, now A. P. Lemerrier, professor of Caen, in a preface to his just published edition of his "Pensees," at the hand of history, contests the statements of the savants. According to him the instructions given by Marcus Aurelius to the legate of Lyons were of a political and not a religious nature. Besides the prince was then ill, and it was impossible for him to control the legate's reports. Several texts intimate that Marcus Aurelius alleviated certain measures taken against the Christians and that those which he dictated were perhaps excoed. The discussion bears on very remote facts. If Marcus Aurelius had foreknowledge of the controversy he would undoubtedly have cried with Antisthenes: "It is a royal virtue to act well and to let calumny run its course."

Echoes From Abroad

The Proposed New Bank of England



from the design by HERBERT BAKER AND F. W. TROUP.

The Bank of England to Become a Baby Skyscraper

From a Special Correspondent
London, August 5.

THE Bank of England, one of the most conservative institutions in the world, has succumbed to the skyscraper idea. It is not going to scrape the sky to any very considerable extent, but it will do so by comparison with its present attitude, and the skyscraper principle is fully accepted in the planned reconstruction.

Architect Face Hard Task in Reconstruction

Due to the fact that the greater part of its staff now is working not on the bank premises at all, but in various buildings scattered around the city of London, the Bank of England has at last come to the conclusion that it must reconstruct itself. But additional ground space in the City of London is

not to be had at any price; hence the bank's surrender to the skyscraper idea.

The consulting architects, Herbert Baker and F. W. Troup, who have the reconstruction in hand, face in the rebuilding one of the hardest tasks that ever confronted a building expert. The problem is that of extending the premises to meet modern requirements, and at the same time retaining as far as possible the wonderful architectural features of a great national institution.

The bank at present consists of a single story, covering a wide area of ground space, with, of course, enormous vaults beneath. Its feature is an outside blank girdle wall, the dignified banking halls within the fruit of the inventive genius of Sir John Sloane—being lighted from above. Within there is a fine open garden court. Though all of the details of the scheme for rebuilding have not

yet been settled, the experts now are agreed that the only way of harmonizing the artistic claims of the bank with the duties required of it is to erect a central structure of the necessary height surrounded by a girdle of lower buildings composed of the existing girdle wall.

Structural Character of Building Preserved

The interior is to be reconstructed entirely, though, in order to preserve the character of the present buildings as far as possible, it is proposed to keep the old outside walls with as many of the old rooms behind them as can be preserved. The famous banking halls thus will be retained, and it is suggested that the amenities of the garden court should be preserved by leaving a larger open court in the center of the site. In addition to the old rooms a similar series of top-lighted offices around the site will be continued.

Outstanding as the feature of the reconstruction is the plan whereby, between the new inner court and the outside sequence of Sloane's halls with their additions, a new inner building will be reared to the fullest height which may be thought advisable. Nothing essential in the character of the famous old structure will be scrapped aside from the part known as the rotunda, the retention of which, it is thought, would involve too great a sacrifice of space and efficiency.

The new inner building may not, at least at present, go beyond the height of four or five stories, but, superimposed upon the existing single story, this will be enough to give the bank an unaccustomed skyscraper appearance. Conservative Londoners, however, may console themselves with the thought that, in the congested area of the city, a vista of this modern architectural feature will be almost impossible.

Roentgen Ray Detectives

"There is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known." So said Jesus of Nazareth; giving His authority to the same thought expressed by Horace, "Time will bring to light whatever is hidden"; a thought also familiar in the old saying "murder will out." But in these days it will scarcely do to wait the slow processes of time inexorable though they may be. The increasing cunning of criminals, aided by the prostitution of science to their ends, calls for corresponding ingenuity on the part of the officers of the law. So it has come to pass that the X-ray of Roentgen has been mustered into the detective service. This interesting application was recently explained by Dr. Buckley at the Institute for State Medicine of Berlin at the session of the Forensic Medical Society. As the Roentgen ray permeates the counterfeited diamonds with more difficulty than the genuine ones, the latter give a brighter picture than the former. On the contrary, genuine and false pearls are affected in the opposite way.

With the aid of a Roentgen ray examination adulterated flour can be distinguished from pure flour, as the substances added for the increase of weight throw stronger shadows. In the same way burned bones can be identified in ashes; otherwise undiscoverable lesions and foreign bodies can be ascertained without destroying the objects of investigation; and apparently insignificant peculiarities and changes in the human body can be made visible, so as to give a clue to crimes.

Editor Turns Office Boy

Much has been spoken of Jean Finot, that "philosopher of longevity" who died a little sooner than he predicted. He claimed that man was the master of his life and that by abstaining from smoking, from drinking alcoholic liquors, from committing all sorts of excesses, it was possible for him to live more than a hundred years. He even did not hesitate to affirm that he had no doubt of becoming a centenarian, for, as a convinced prophet, he applied strictly his own doctrine.

But the human will has its limits. His death, while saddening all those who esteemed this curious man, has caused great disappointment among his followers.

When Finkelhausen, called Jean Finot, made his debut in Paris, he was only rich in illusions and will power. He, who wanted everybody to be happy was so himself. To know how to live, such was his formula. But he knew how to put it into practice.

At the start his debuts were complicated, hard and sad. He nevertheless succeeded in founding the "Revue des Revues," a magazine that became later "La Revue," and then the present "La Revue Mondiale." "La Revue des Re-

views" then had modest offices, but they had to be cleaned daily. Now, as Jean Finot had not the money to pay an office boy, he himself, at an early hour, with tucked-up sleeves, got a broom and did the work.

When an early visitor happened to find him in this attire Jean Finot, without losing his sang froid, assuming the attitude of an office boy, would show the caller into his office and ask him to wait.

"Take a seat, please," he would say. "The boss will be here in a moment."

Then Jean Finot hastened to put his clothes in order, drew down his sleeves, put on his waistcoat, arranged his hair, and on entering the office greeted the guest.

No visitor ever suspected that the man who had received him, a broom in his hand and his hair disheveled, could be the same Jean Finot who spoke with him so easily and authoritatively.

Prodiges of Memory
The Genoa conference was marked by an incident which may have no diplomatic or political significance, but which has greatly piqued the interest of some scientific observers as an extraordinary display of memory.

An English woman interpreter immediately rendered faultlessly, perfectly, literally all the Italian speeches, and a French interpreter repeated long addresses exactly in evidence, tenor, sound and other qualities of the speaker. This was, of course, more than a curiosity, but rather a phenomenon, making possible deeper insights in the nature of memory.

The latest researches of such achievements have been communicated by Dr. Hegge, of Christiania, to the "Klinische Wochenschrift." The record tells of a German mathematician who one minute after hearing 204 figures repeats them faultlessly. Next comes a Norwegian woman philologist who memorized 204 figures in fifty-four minutes and 406 figures in 104 minutes. She also could repeat 350 words put together at random immediately after hearing them. In the whole series she omitted only 11.7 per cent, and reciting the same series after a year only 67.4 per cent.

Bernard Shaw's Manners
"Hoist by his own petard" was the fate the other day of Bernard Shaw. To a woman of London's best society who had invited him to lunch he answered with this telegram: "Never in my life. What have I done that you want me to change my cherished habits?" The woman replied with a veritable "tit for tat" in the following dispatch:

"I do not know what your cherished habits are, but I am sure that they are not worth more than your . . . manners."

To that G. B. S. ventured no rejoinder.